

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday, by

HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.
The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mam-
moth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.
Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-
Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as lib-
eral as in any of the newspapers published in the
west.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and
everybody can save a vast amount of labor by
having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE

JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style
of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS, FOR SALE AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00
REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price 5 00
DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price 3 00
GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
1 vol. Price 2 00
THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00
LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price 3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of
all kinds,
Price—50 cts. per quire.
**JUSTICES' RECEIPTS, WARRANTS AND EX-
ECUTIONS,**
Price—50 cts. per quire.
**CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, RECEIPTS
AND BONDS,**
Price—50 cts. per quire.
SHERIFF'S RECEIPTS AND BONDS,
Price—50 cts. per quire.
CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS,
Price—50 cts. per quire.
**BLANK CHECKS, on Branch Bank of Kentucky,
at Frankfort, and Farmers Bank of Kentucky,**
Price—75 cts. per quire.
BLANK DEEDS. Price—\$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above
named Books or Blanks will be promptly attend-
ed to when accompanied by the Cash; and if de-
sired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be
pre-paid upon the condition that the person to
be sent by mail, the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of
Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,
In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and
as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and
on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks,
printed on short notice and moderate terms.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed ad-
ministrators of the estate of James Harlan,
deceased, request all persons indebted to the same
to make an early settlement. Persons having
claims against said estate will have them pre-
pared for adjustment.
All persons who may have any books, law
of miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are re-
quested to return them to the undersigned at
once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR.
JOHN M. HARLAN,
Administrators.

HARLAN & HARLAN, Attorneys at Law, FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal courts held in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is de-
sired, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.

March 16, 1863—*aff.*

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask the particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and beauty, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be
seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863—*ly.*

Executive, Military, and Judicial Di- rectory of the State of Kentucky.

We publish, for the information of our read-
ers, the following Directory of all the depart-
ments of the State Government of Kentucky:

Executive Department.

GOVERNOR.
Thos. E. Bramlette, Frankfort.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
E. L. Van Winkle, Sec'y of State, Frankfort.

Jas. R. Page, Assistant Secretary, Frankfort.
Daniel Clarke, "Ancient Governor," Frankfort.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
Grant Green, Auditor, Frankfort.

C. Bailey, Assistant Auditor, Frankfort.

James M. Withrow, Clerk, Frankfort.

Uberto Keenon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. Winkler, Jr., Clerk, Frankfort.

B. F. Johnson, Clerk, Frankfort.

John L. Sneed, Clerk, Frankfort.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.
James H. Garfield, Treasurer, Frankfort.

Marion P. Brown, Clerk, Frankfort.

LAND OFFICE.
Jas. A. Dawson, Register, Frankfort.

Richard Sharpe, Chief Clerk, Frankfort.

Ben. Chase, Clerk, Frankfort.

SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson, Frankfort.

BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.
Philip Swigert, Frankfort.

John M. Todd, Frankfort.

William Brown, Sr., Bowling Green.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.
John M. Harlan, Frankfort.

PUBLIC PRINTER.
Wm. E. Hughes, Frankfort.

PUBLIC BINDER.
Adam C. Keenon, Frankfort.

LIBRARIAN.
Geo. A. Robertson, Frankfort.

Military Department.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
John Boyle, Adjutant General, Frankfort.

James T. Bramlette, Asst. Adj. Gen., Frankfort.

John N. Markham, Clerk, Frankfort.

Charles Haydon, Clerk, Frankfort.

Wm. E. Cox, Clerk, Frankfort.

Chas. J. Clarke, Clerk, Frankfort.

James F. Tureman, Clerk, Frankfort.

Frank H. Pope, Clerk, Frankfort.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Samuel G. Sudarth, Quartermaster General,
Frankfort.

T. T. Poynter, Auditing Clerk, Frankfort.

John C. Bryant, Clerk, Frankfort.

Thos. A. Theobald, Ordnance Clerk, at Arsenal,
Frankfort.

Judicial Department.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Alvin Duval, Chief Justice, Georgetown.

Joseph F. Bullitt, Judge, Louisville.

Belvidere F. Peters, Judge, Mount Sterling.

Rufus K. Williams, Judge, Mayfield.

James P. Metcalfe, Reporter, Frankfort.

Leslie Combs, Clerk, Frankfort.

R. R. Bolling, Deputy Clerk, Frankfort.

JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.
1st Dist.—C. S. Marshall, Danville.

2d Dist.—R. T. Petree, Hopkinsville.

3d Dist.—James Stuart, Brandenburg.

4th Dist.—A. W. Graham, Brandenburg.

5th Dist.—J. E. Newman, Hardinsburg.

6th Dist.—G. T. Fox, Danville.

7th Dist.—Peter B. Muir, Louisville.

8th Dist.—Geo. C. Drake, New Castle.

9th Dist.—Joseph Doniphan, Augusta.

10th Dist.—L. W. Andrews, Flemingsburg.

11th Dist.—Richard Apperson, Jr., Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Granville Pearl, London.

13th Dist.—W. C. Goodloe, Richmond.

14th Dist.—W. P. Fowler, Smithland.

CHANCERY COURTS.

4th Dist.—J. W. Ritter, Glasgow.

7th Dist.—Henry Purdie, Louisville.

Harry Stucky, Clerk Louisville Chancery Court,
Louisville.

COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEYS.

1st Dist.—P. D. Veiser, Paducah.

2d Dist.—P. P. Campbell, Princeton.

3d Dist.—John Chappin, Hartford.

4th Dist.—W. B. Jones, Franklin.

5th Dist.—L. H. Noble, Lebanon.

6th Dist.—M. H. Owsley, Burkesville.

7th Dist.—J. R. Dupuy, Shelbyville.

8th Dist.—John L. Scott, Frankfort.

9th Dist.—R. B. Carpenter, Covington.

10th Dist.—Geo. M. Thomas, Clarksville.

11th Dist.—J. S. Dury, Mt. Sterling.

12th Dist.—Hugh F. Finley, Whitley C. H.

13th Dist.—W. S. Downey, Winchester.

14th Dist.—John Barrett, Henderson.

*Note.—The new Auditor, Wm. T. SAMUELS,
Esq., will not go into office until the first Mon-
day in January, 1864, consequently we make no
change in the Directory of that Department.

Kentucky Central Railroad!

THE only direct route from the interior of Ken-
tucky to New York, Boston, and all other
Eastern Cities and Towns. Decidedly the most
comfortable and reliable route for passengers go-
ing South, West, or Northwest.

CLOSE CONNECTIONS

Being made at Cincinnati with Express Train via
the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Cairo, St.
Joseph, New Orleans, Kansas City, St. Louis,
Pike's Peak, and all Western Towns.
And with the trains, via the Indianapolis
and Cincinnati, and Cincinnati, Hamilton,
and Dayton Railroads for Chicago, St. Paul, De-
troit, Galena, Springfield, Toledo, Milwaukee,
La Fayette, Bloomington, and all other Northwestern
Cities and Towns.

But one change of cars from Lexington and
Nicholasville to St. Louis and Chicago, in daylight
whereas by any other route two changes are made,
both after night!

Passengers can now leave Danville, Har-
rodsburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or
Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis
or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6:40 A. M. and 2:10 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at
6:30 A. M. and 2:05 P. M.

TWO PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sun-
days excepted) at 4:52 A. M. and 12:55 P. M.
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sun-
days excepted) at 11:25 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.

*Through Tickets can be had at the Kentucky
Stage Office in Danville, Bryansville, Winchester,
Mt. Sterling, and Richmond, and at the Office of
the Kentucky Central Railroad in Nicholasville,
Lexington, Paris, and Covington.

J. B. VAN DYKE,
Master of Trains.

May 4, 1863.

Kentucky Legislature.

The following is a list of members elected
to the Legislature, as far as heard from, viz:

SENATE.

1st District—J. D. Landrum, Union.

2d District—W. T. Chiles, Union.

3d District—T. W. Hammond, Union.

4th District—N. R. Black, Union.

5th District—W. W. Gardner, Union.

6th District—B. H. Bristow, Union.

7th District—Wm. Anthony, Union.*

8th District—Henry D. McHenry, Union.*

9th District—John B. Bruner, Union.*

10th District—R. H. Field, Union.*

11th District—Wm. Sampson, Union.

12th District—Geo. Wright, Union.

13th District—J. R. Duncan, Union.

14th District—Wm. B. Read, No-men-or-money.*

15th District—C. T. Worthington, Union.*

16th District—Thos. T. Alexander, Union.*

17th District—M. P. Butler, Union.*

18th District—Geo. C. Riffe, Union.*

19th District—Ben Spaulding, Union.*

20th District—John K. Goodloe, Union.*

21st District—W. C. Whitaker, Union.*

22nd District—Asa P. Grover, No-men-or-money.*

23rd District—John J. Landrum, Union.

24th District—John F. Fisk, Union.*

25th District—R. T. Baker, Union.*

26th District—Francis L. Cleveland, Union.*

27th District—Jas. F. Robinson, Union.*

28th District—John A. Prall, Union.*

29th District—Jas. H. G. Bush, Union.*

30th District—Wm. S. Bots, Union.*

31st District—M. P. Marshall, Union.*

32nd District—Wm. C. Grier, Union.*

33rd District—John Power, Union.*

34th District—Theo. T. Garrard, Union.*

35th District—Harrison Cockrill, Union.*

36th District—Milton J. Cook, Union.*

37th District—Gibson Mallory, Union.*

38th District—W. H. Granger, Union.*

Sensors marked thus (*) held over.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Adair—J. T. Bramlette, Union.

Allen—John J. Gatewood, Union.

Anderson—John L. Maginnis, Union.

Ballard—Thomas P. Hays, Union.

Bath—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Union.

Boone—W. H. Baker, No-men-or-money.

Bourbon—Richard H. Hanson, Union.

Boyd and Lawrence—D. W. Johns, Union.

Boyle—Joshua F. Bell, Union.

Barren—W. W. Waring, Union.

Bracken—Wm. A. Pepper, Union.

Breathitt and Magoffin—T. B. Cardwell.

Breckinridge—Alf. Allen, Union.

Bullitt—Wm. R. Thompson, Union.

Butler and Edmonson—O. P. Johnson, Union.

Caldwell—

Calloway—Dr. John Whitney, Union.

Campbell—Cryus Campbell and Jacob

Hawthorne, Union.

Carroll—W. M. Fisher, No-men-or-money.

Carter and Rowan—Sebastian Eifort, Union.

Cassey and Russell—John C. Bolin, Union.

Christian—E. A. Brown, Union.

City of Louisville—Messrs. Hugh Irvine,

R. A. Hamilton, Thos. A. Marshall, and

Jno. M. Delph—all Union.

Clarke—Dr. A. S. Allan, Union.

Clay and Owsley—A. J. Herd, Union.

Crittenden—J. L. Hill, Union.

Cumberland and Clinton—J. H. C. Sandidge,

Union.

Daniels—John S. McFarland, Union.

Edell and Jackson—A. A. Curtis, Union.

Fayette—R. J. Spurr, Union.

Fleming—Dr. Wm. Bell, Union.

Franklin—H. M. Bedford, Union.

Floyd and Johnson—

Gallatin—Aaron Gregg, Union.

Garrard—John C. Faulkner, Union.

Grant—E. H. Smith, Union.

Graves—Ed. W. Smith, Union.

Grayson—Caleb Stinson, Union.

Green—John C. Carlie, Union.

Greenup—Edward F. Dulin, Union.

Hancock—T. R. Taylor, Union.

Hardin—Saml. B. Thomas, Union.

Harlan and Perry—Hiram S. Powell,

Union.

Hart—George T. Wood, Union.

Harrison—A. H. Ward, Union.

Henderson—Wm. R. Kinney

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1863.

Greek Fire—The Danger of Great Britain.

Dr. Richardson, in the Social Science Review, of London, says:

The term "Greek fire," as applied to the substance which the Federals are pouring into Charleston, is strictly a misnomer. The secret of the manufacture of the original Greek fire has been lost for nearly nine hundred and fifty years, and it is probable that it will not again be found, seeing that modern chemistry suggests agents quite as dangerous, and perhaps simpler than the original. As a matter of historical interest we may nevertheless spend a moment in considering the nature and qualities of the combustible which bore the name of Greek fire. The tradition has come down to us that the substance employed was composed of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen; or, according to the recipe of the Princess Anna Comnena, of sulphur, resin, and oil. It does not appear that the compound was enclosed in anything like a shell, and as it is as clear as water, it would have been easily extinguished by water. In its course through the air it took fire with great noise, and presented a large nucleus with a train; falling on combustible matter it set fire to it furiously, and some of the historians add that water did not extinguish the burning. It is said to have been used by the Turks with great effect against the French, under St. Louis, at the siege of Damietta; but by and by they learned a method of extinguishing it as it fell. Marcus Gracchus the commonly acknowledged inventor of Greek fire, but its use was revived later by an engineer of Helipolis, of the name of Callinicus. Callinicus, acting under the command of Constantine Pogonates, used this fire in a sea fight against the Saracens, near Cyprus, in the Hellespont, and destroyed all the ships of the enemy.

So much for ancient Greek fire; its modern representative, although intended for the same purpose, is different in character, more portable, more certain, more terrible. It is a fluid substance, is cheaply made, keeps for years, and is produced so quickly that the ingredients of which it is composed may be put together at the moment when the compound is required. In using the liquid it has to be enclosed in a shell which shall burst at a given point of destination and allow the fluid to be distributed.

The construction of modern liquid fire is based on simple scientific principles, and more methods than one may be discovered for producing it, I think, and I know its inventor to whom I shall refer in a moment, thinks so too—that it might be so formed that it would actually burn under water. But however much it might be modified in detail, the principle would be the same and the principle is this: A rapidly oxidizable—

which means a substance that, in combining greedily with oxygen whenever it can get it, gives rise to the evolution of heat and flame—is suspended for a time through a liquid, in which it is held innocuous, so long as the two are confined together, but from which it is separated spontaneously when both are free in the open air.

The modern chemist who first brought liquid fire into notice was Mr. Wentworth Scott. I have been told that the method suggested by the late Lord Londondale was of the same nature; but, for special scientific reasons, this view is not probable. Mr. Scott suggested the principle about eleven years ago, and during the Russian war he was untiring in his efforts to get it practically into use in our army and navy. There is an official board which received Mr. Scott, heard his plans, promised him means for the experiment, nibbled at his ideas, and repudiated it, and did many very foolish things which it is not worth while to rake up; suffice it to say that after tantalizing Mr. Scott for a long season, and after supplying him with "lots of forms," our circumlocutionists became acquainted with another gentleman, who proposed a liquid fire, but who, I believe, in the end, was gently dropped also—I mean Capt. Disney.

At last that which the English nation, or rather government, refuses to study as a means of warfare, has been turned to political account in America. Liquid fire has found its way into Charleston, and the question to be asked is will its application stop there? It is folly to rest content with saying that the practice is barbarous. Barbarity pertains to the use of bayonets and swords and grenades, and all else; the points to be recognized are the facts—that the Americans are using this liquid fire; that they will soon find means of improving their first attempts; that the successful employment of one liquid will suggest others, and that suddenly we may be roused to the unpleasant consciousness that all our great armament, all our forces, all our ships, all our men, are at the mercy of a foe who has learned a new art in war, in which science has supplanted courage, and in which brute force stands but second in the contest.

Let us have no mincing of a matter so essential to British interests as the application of liquid fire in warfare. The worst cannot be spoken too early; if shells charged with liquid fire were to be used by America in a war with England, there is not a wooden ship in the whole of our marine service, royal or mercantile, that would ever be absolutely safe after a single shell, even from a rifle, had thrown the treacherous and terrible combustible on to the sails, decks, or quarters; while there is not a town or fortress within the range of American cannon that might not be destroyed by fire from a few well-directed shots. It behooves us, therefore, to be up and doing. We must learn either "to meet fire with fire," and "threaten the threatener," or we must acquire the gentler art of effectually neutralizing an agent of destruction which we may scorn to employ, as beneath our civilization.

Chemists know how to compound several such mixtures; but as all those heretofore made have been liquid or gaseous in their form, the danger of using them has been very great. Mr. Short has reduced his compound to a solid body, inexpensive, and not liable to spontaneous combustion. He packs it in tin tubes, three inches in length and three-fourths of an inch in diameter. These are lined, inside and out, with pitch. The solid compound is tightly packed into them, a fuse being inserted at one end. They are then covered with brown paper and deposited in wooden boxes of 250 each, ready for use.

[From the Baltimore Clipper, of Oct. 3.]

A QUEER STATE OF THINGS.—It is a singular fact, that the President and probably by this time two-thirds of his rebel cabinet at Richmond, may be literally said to have no home in the respective States from which they originally hailed on coming to Richmond. Jeff Davis cannot reach his home in Mississippi, for it is in possession of our army; his Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, is in a like predicament, Florida being encircled by the loving embrace of the Union army or navy; Reagan, of Texas, Post Master General, has no means of reaching his home, as he would have to pass through our lines, and if, by going by the way of Havana and Mexico, he should attempt to get home through some port on the Rio Grande, he will probably find Gen. Banks there ready to receive him. Mr. Meminger of South Carolina, the erudite Secretary of the Treasury, if he were to attempt to reach his home in Charleston, would probably find that city too hot for him, for we think it very probable that by this time Gilmore has been sending more of his "Greek fire" among the chivalry of that rebel city. We do not remember what section of the old Dominion Mr. Sedden, the Secretary of War, comes from, but as nearly two-thirds of the State is under our control, it is possible his old residence may not be altogether accessible to him. Mr. Benjamin, the hangerman of the State Department, would find his old quarters in New Orleans rather uncomfortable for him, notwithstanding there may not be a Butler in command. Thus we find "an independent State," the heads of which are without a local habitation, being outcasts from the very States which they seduced commit to the traitorous deed of passing acts of secession, and of seizing upon the property and munitions of war of the nation whose laws and constitution they had sworn to support, whose pay they were receiving at the time, and about whose Senate chamber they were still hankering, the better to fulfill all the mischief in their power until their States had made the final leap into rebellion and chaos. A terrible retribution has reached them, and a yet more terrible one is in store for them, if they do not in the meantime follow in the footsteps of Floyd, and Tyler, and Twigg, and Van Dorn, and other worthies of the same character, who have gone to give an account of themselves to another than an earthly judge.

A Letter from General Dix.

A letter from that patriotic Democrat, Gen. John A. Dix, was read at the Union meeting held at Cooper Institute, New York, on Tuesday evening.

Gen. Dix pronounces the Democratic party to be in danger because of the determination of a part of its members to withhold support from the Government; placing them in the same position as that of the Federalists in the war of 1812. The question now is, whether aid shall be given to the administration of President Lincoln or to the usurpation of Jeff Davis.

The draft, Gen. Dix declares is the mildest and most equitable form of military service, and it has been resorted to in England, for the army as well as the navy, and in nearly every eventful reign from the time of William the Conqueror to George the Fourth. It has been enforced by the king's prerogative, and by statute law; it was regulated by the Parliament under Oliver Cromwell after Charles was beheaded. One of these acts elicited an encomium from Hallam, in his constitutional History of England. It was adopted in Massachusetts, New York and Virginia, under the colonial regime, and continued after they had thrown off their allegiance to the British crown. It had the leading features of the present draft—substitutes and pecuniary contributions as a commutation for personal service. It was continued by the United States, under the Constitution, was invested with the unlimited power to "raise and support armies." It is peculiarly and pre-eminently an Anglo-Saxon method of providing for great public emergencies; but in the heat of party strife men become untrue to history as they are to the duties of citizenship.

Gen. Dix declares that the denunciations hurled against the present draft by the press and by men high in positions, led to the most disgraceful riot known to the history of the country, in which hundreds of lives were lost, and delayed the execution of the measure for a period which will not fall short of a century. If the law had been faithfully obeyed—if those who have been busy in denouncing it had been as earnest in their appeals to the patriotism of the people to carry it out, a great public dishonor would probably have been averted, and Lee's army, the last dependence of the insurgents, might ere this have been hopelessly crippled or dispersed.

From the period of the Confederation, this mode of replenishing the army has been called a draft, and the men enrolled for service, drafted men.

Conscription.

Great Britain recruits her army by ballot from among the male inhabitants between the ages of 18 and 35, who are not exempt. The time of service is five years, and any parish may procure substitutes for the balloted men, at which substitutes government allows £5 per man, to be paid by a tax on the inhabitants. The army of Great Britain has always been small as compared with her navy, and when she has wanted men for the latter service she has resorted to impressments, (which is conscription deprived of all its ameliorating features,) whenever the bounty system did not produce them fast enough. As the N. Y. Times says—

"It took not such as the lot of service might fall to, by the chances of a fair ballot; it sent its press-gangs into all the ports, it scoured the highways and byways of England, and impressed into the naval service whosoever the press-gang (paid a fee for each man) deemed fit for it. Many thousands of Englishmen are thus hurried by press-gang on board of men-of-war, without notification

to their families, subjected to the hardships of the service for many years, their whereabouts unknown to their kindred until their return, or until learned by a chance reading of the lists of those killed or wounded in the service or sick in the naval hospitals. England not only exercised the power of compulsory military service, but she carried it with a high hand against the nations. Holding the doctrine that the duties of citizenship could not be thrown off by emigrating and becoming citizens of other nations, her cruisers stopped merchantmen of all nations on the high seas, and impressed and carried away into the naval service all seamen the officer deemed of British birth. The outrages were among the prominent causes of the last war with England; and Mr. Webster in one of his latest dispatches while Secretary of State, gave the Ministry of that day to distinctly and finally understand that this Government would never permit the practice of impressment from ships covered by our flag."

In France the army is recruited annually either by volunteers or conscription, as necessity may require; and the latter, as under our system, may commute the service by paying a fixed sum.

In Russia each noble is required to furnish a number of serfs, and equip them at his own cost. The term of service is twenty years, but they are commonly discharged on a permanent furlough at the end of fifteen years. The remainder of the army are kept up by a compulsory levy, drawn by lot.

In Prussia every citizen is deemed to owe military service to his country, and is liable to his term of duty. From the age of twenty to twenty-five, every man annually draws his ballot for three years active service in the regular army—after which they form a reserve liable to be called out for three years more. After the age of twenty-five a similar draft is kept up for service in the militia proper, which is called out annually in time of peace for drill, but in the time of war is joined to the standing army.

The Austrian system is similar to that of Prussia—but has even harsher features.

Our conscript act is a new feature in our national history, as the circumstances which rendered it necessary are also new. But the principle on which it rests, that the citizen owes service to his government in time of war if that service is required, is as universal as government, and a necessity which no human reasoning can evade.

Hints for Housewives.

The following hints, however well understood by some, may be of good use to others. At least they may prove to be reminders, and on this head alone will be worth the room they occupy.

As a general rule, it is most economical to buy the best articles. The price is, of course, always a little higher; but good articles spend best. It is a sacrifice of money to buy poor flour, meal, sugar, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, etc., to say nothing of the injurious effect upon the health.

Of the West India sugar molasses Santa Cruz and Porto Rico are considered the best. The Havana is seldom clean. White sugar from Brazil is sometimes very good. Refined sugars usually contain most of the saccharine substance, therefore there is probably, more economy in using loaf, crushed, and granulated sugars than we should first suppose.

Butter that is made in September and October is best for winter use. Lard should be hard and white, and that which is taken from a hog not over a year old is best.

Rich cheese feels soft under the pressure of the finger. That which is very strong is neither good nor healthy. To keep one that is cut, tie it up in a bag that will not admit flies, and hang it in a cool, dry place. If mold appears on it, wipe it off with a dry cloth.

Flour and meal of all kinds should be kept in a cool, dry place. The best rice is large, and has a clear, fresh look. Old rice sometimes has little black insects inside the kernels.

The small white sage, called pearl sage, is the best. The large brown kind has an earthy taste. These articles, and tapioca, ground rice, etc., should be kept covered.

The cracked cocoa is the best; but that which is put up in pound papers is often very good.

To select nutmegs, prick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Keep coffee by itself, as its odor affects other articles. Keep tea in a close chest or canister.

Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close in soft paper, and laid in a drawer of linen.

When a cask of molasses is bought, draw off a few quarts, else the fermentation produced by moving it, will burst the cask.

Bread and cake should be kept in a tin box or stone jar.

Salt cod should be kept in a dry place where the odor of it will not affect the air of the house. The best kind is that which is called Dun, from its peculiar odor. Fish skins for clearing coffee should be washed, dried, cut small, and kept in a box or paper bag.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in the cellar, and should not be used till three months old.

Bar soap should be cut into pieces of a convenient size, and laid where it will become dry. It is well to keep it several weeks before using, as it spends fast when it is new.

Worth Remembering.

The following article from Dr. Hall's Journal of Health, contains practical hints on various subjects, that are worthy of attention:

1. It is unwise to, change to cooler clothing, except when you first get up in the morning.
2. Never ride with your arm or elbow outside any vehicle.
3. The man who attempts to alight from a steam-car while in motion is a fool.
4. In stepping from any wheeled vehicle while in motion, let it be from the rear, and not in front of the wheels; for then, if you fall, the wheels cannot run over you.
5. Never attempt to cross a road or street in a hurry, in front of a passing vehicle; for if you should stumble or slip, you will be run over. Make up the half-minute lost by waiting, until the vehicle has passed, by increased diligence in some other direction.
6. It is miserable economy to save time by robbing yourself of necessary sleep.
7. If you find yourself inclined to wake up at a regular hour in the night and remain awake you can break up the habit in three days, by getting up as soon as you wake, and not going to sleep again until your usual hour for retiring; or retire two hours later, and rise two hours earlier, for three days in succession; not sleeping a moment in the day-time.
8. If infants and young children are inclined to be wakeful in the night, or very early in the morning, put them to bed later; and besides, arrange that their day nap shall be in the afternoon.

9. "Order is heaven's first law," regularity is nature's great rule; hence regularity in eating, sleeping, and exercise, has a very large share in securing a long and healthful life.

10. If you are caught in a drenching rain, or fall in the water, by all means keep in motion sufficiently vigorous to prevent the slightest chilly sensation until you reach the house; then change your clothing with great rapidity before a blazing fire, and drink instantly a pint of some hot liquid.

11. To allow the clothing to dry upon you, unless by keeping up vigorous exercise until thoroughly dried, is suicidal.

12. If you are conscious of being in a passion, keep your mouth shut, for words increase it. Many a person has dropped dead in a rage.

13. A person "faints," place him on his back and let him alone; he wants arterial blood to the head; and it is easier for the heart to throw it there in a horizontal line, than perpendicularly.

14. If you want to get instantly rid of a beastly surfeit, put your finger down your throat until free vomiting ensues, and eat nothing for ten hours.

15. Feel a noble pride in living within your means, then you will not be hustled off to a cheerless hospital in your last sickness.

Josh Billings in the Editorial Chair.

FROM THE POKEEPSIAN.

Having an hour or two yesterday, that went spoke for, I dropt into the sanctimony of "The Dala Pokeepsian." The good looking editors of the consarn was both "non est on handibus," and I sunk into the ezacheer, just as kamlly as a moss kivered bucket sinks into a well on a hot day. On the table before me, la a pile of manuscript, and i cied to myself, "go in Josh and repli."

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

"Lines to a sleeping Infant, Bi Alice," receive. They are tender, drefdul teller, almost to tender to keep thru this hot spell, you have talons of the hiest order, but you must kross yure t's, or yu cant succeed in potri; good bi Alis!

When this yu see, Remember me, Your friend Josh B. Earnlies.

"Reverie on a Bachelor," Anonymous Received, and contents noted. There is only won trouble with this produckehun, which time will correct, and is: it wont du all for our colums. Respectfully declined (On the part of the editors by J. B.) on account of its length and thickness.

"Will you kiss me dearest,"—By Mary Ann. Agepted, we take all ov these chances. The potri ain't fast rate, but we expect the kissin cant be beat, till then fair Made ajew to thee.

"A Prairie on fire," Bi Diogeneze. Rejected at onst. To hot for the sezon—cool articles take the best now. It made me swet to rede the manuscript. Dont despair Diogeneze if potri ain't your stile, just try sawin wood, I've knowa many a man to raise a dust sawin wood who want wuth a cuss to write for the nusepaper.

"Wait a little longer," Bi Eugene. This potri wants greasin. There ain't nothin so eza to write as potri if yu know how. Our advice to this ritir is to talk Pills, and if that dont releas him ov his potri, he kan kankude he has got the potri diseze the natral wa and is liabul to break out at some time.

In konklusjon, Fastly, we would as to most writers, "write often and publish seldom." Sekundly, to sum writers, "write seldom and publish seldomum."

A Demonstration in Modern Geography.

Master—"Fuss class in jography!" Scholar—"Yeth'm."

Master—"Tummas, what's the biggest river in Ameriky?" Scholar—"The Tombigbee, zur. Ike keeps a pinchin' on me."

Ike—"He pincht me first, zur, and I pincht him back again."

Master—"Take your seats. Fuss class in parsin'!" Scholar—"Yeth'm."

Master—"Moses, parse Arkansas—six lines from top."

Scholar—"A r k ark, a n s ans, Arkans, a s s, Arkansas."

Master—"Pronounce it Arkansas. But, Moses, you ain't spellin'—you're parsin', child."

Scholar—"O, yeth'er! Harkandsaw is a now, objective case indicative mode, comparative degree, third person and nominative case to seizers."

Master—"You haven't said what gender, Moses."

Scholar—"Feminine gender."

Master—"Why?"

Scholar—"Corzitz."

Master—"Next."

Scholar—"Corzitz a shemale."

Master—"Next."

Scholar—"Forgotten, zur."

Master—"Come, David, you know."

Scholar—"Yeth'm."

Master—"Well, why is Arkansas of the feminine gender, David?"

Scholar—"Corzitz—why, corzitz got Miss Souri on the norf, Louisia Anna on the souf, Mrs. Sippy on the east, and ever so many more shemales on the west."

Master—"Very well, David, you may go to the head; you're a rising genius, and I'll make a man before yer mother."

Scholar—"Yeth'm."

There are two individuals who hold prominent places among their countrymen—the inventor, and the political office-seeker and speech-maker. The latter makes himself prominent in the crowd, and often receives adulation at great assemblies and through daily newspapers. The former is found alone in his study or workshop, and excites no attention at the time, but like a Watt, an Arlo-wright or a Fulton, to the commercial world, or a Hussey or Ketchum, to the agricultural interest, their unostentatious productions have proved far more essential to the safety of the country, and saved it from desolation in the hour of peril.

Runaway Negroes.

RANAWAY from the undersigned, on or about the middle of March, 1863, and the last of February, 1863, the following NEGROES, to-wit: One negro boy, named IKE, calls himself "Ike Knights." Said boy is about 21 years of age, of copper color, about 5 feet 5 inches in height, weighs about 130 pounds, very sprightly and quick spoken, with very large eyes, commonly called pop eyes. One negro man named SAM, calls himself "Sam Dickerson." Said boy is about 30 years old, of a copper color, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches in height, very heavy set, and weighs about 180 pounds, said boy is very quiet in his manner.

I will give the reward authorized by law for the apprehension and delivery of said boys to me at my house, in Shelby county, near the town of Consolation, or their delivery and confinement in the jail of Franklin county. I will give a reward of \$50 for the apprehending and confinement of each in the county jail of any county in Kentucky, outside of the counties of Franklin, Henry, Shelby, Owen, Anderson, or Jefferson.

JAS. FULTON, Adm'r of J. A. Sacra, deceased.

Oct. 2, 1863.—I will give the reward of \$4, and send bill to this office.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Fine Rappee, Coarse Rappee, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Low Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Landfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Cheeping and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Cheeping, S. Jago, No. 1, Carandish, or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oronoco, Canaster, No. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Carandish, Turkish mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

April 24, 1863-ly.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE.

BEAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSTON HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE.

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT AND DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

WERE introduced into this community by myself about 1847, and a large number of calls attended with entire satisfaction, to all concerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade. Since that time Mr. A. G. Combs has had the trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing a strong determination to retire from the business, and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Willie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock on hand, which, together with a fine assortment of CASES AND CASES, received since the purchase from him, makes our present supply very ample.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON!!

JOHN T. GRAY & JAS. M. SAFFELL.

GRAY & SAFFELL.

ARE now receiving their large and well selected stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Plain Black and Fancy Silks; Poppins, Plain and Figured Merino;

Plain and Figured All Wool Delaines;

And a large variety of other dress goods.

Bleached and Brown Cottons of every description;

Plaid Cottons; James & Linsey; Cloth; Cassimeres, and Vestings; Hats; Caps; Ladies Shoes; Queensware; Glassware;

And in fact everything usually kept in a staple and fancy dry goods house.

We offer our stock of goods at prices to suit the times. We would call the special attention of our customers to our stock of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS,

DOOR MATTS, &c., &c., &c.

Which we intend to sell at the lowest prices. We have a large stock of goods, of every kind, and do not intend to be undersold by any retail house in this or any other market. Call and price our goods before purchasing elsewhere. We take pleasure in showing our goods to any and every one.

P. S. We are receiving reasonable goods every week.

Sept. 11, 1863-ly.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL, ON MONDAY, THE 2D DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1863, expose to sale, to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, at the Court House door in Versailles, (that being County Court day.)

Twenty-six Likely Negroes,

men, boys, and girls. Among them some No. 1 cooks. The men are all good farm hands.

J. W. COMBS, Sheriff Woodford County.

September 11, 1863-ly.

Vacant Lot in South Frankfort.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the vacant lot in South Frankfort in the rear of my residence and opposite the corner of Rev. J. N. Norton's property, one and a half square from the bridge. A good bargain will be given.

Mrs. GEO. W. TRIPLETT.

Frankfort, August 12th, 1863-ly.

L. C. HOPKINS & CO'S

WHOLESALE COLUMN!

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

We have now in Store the largest Stock of

THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY,.....OCTOBER 16, 1863.

The situation in the vicinity of Washington is becoming interesting. Lee is endeavoring to fool or out-flank Meade. If the former, it is for the purpose of concealing the sending of large reinforcements to Bragg; if the latter, we may look for an attempt of the same strategy which last year culminated in the disgraceful defeat of John Pope; but which now, we hope and trust will be foiled by the skill of Meade.

Meade has fallen back on the north side of the Rappahannock.

The following from the Washington Republican of last evening contained the following, which the censor would not allow to be telegraphed to the press: We have information from the front this morning that General Meade's army has fallen back to this side of the Rappahannock, followed by Lee's army, which is in great force about half a mile from the south side of that river.

The enemy made a feint of moving up the valley on the southern bank of the Rappahannock river, and our cavalry, under Buford, crossed at Germania Ford, and took possession of the earth works abandoned by them. When our force was all across, the enemy came against Buford in great force, drove him across the river, and, without giving him time to destroy the crossing, pursued him to Rappahannock Station.

Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalry and artillery, which had made a reconnaissance near Madison C. H., was cut off yesterday afternoon on the road to Culpeper, by a portion of Ewell's corps, which was turned across the only road by which he could retreat in twelve ranks, with two regiments on each flank.

Kilpatrick was compelled to charge directly into them. He led the charge in person, telling his men they must die or die. The cavalry cut its way through, under the concentrated fire, such as has hardly been experienced by our troops during the war, and probably his rear, with his artillery, retired through Culpeper. Kilpatrick's loss in killed and wounded amounted to 150.

Gen. Meade is said to have displayed good generalship in bringing his army back to the line of the Rappahannock when the enemy made his feint of moving up the valley. Meade also made the feint of following him in force to attack him in the rear, massing his troops at Raccoon Ford for that purpose. This drew back Lee's army, so that the intended flanking movement was frustrated. Meade has brought off every wagon and all his stores.

The foolish censorship of the press at Washington will deprive the country of early and accurate information, and, whatever takes place, we will have to await the slow course of the mail for the truth. One thing is very clear, that the rebels are on the eve of a stupendous effort, either at Washington or at Chattanooga.

Ladies Read This.

As the winter months are approaching, the high prices of fuel, clothing, and provisions are all engrossing subjects of interest, even to the rich. If they are disposed to complain, what is to become of the poor? Are no kind thoughts to be entertained, no charitable hearts to be exercised, no efforts to be made in their behalf? Shall not some means be devised for the comfort of our unfortunate fellow beings?

To accomplish this end, we appeal to the ladies to give some agreeable entertainment—for instance, a *TABLEAU*; and, as our citizens contribute to a noble object, they will enhance their pleasure thereby. You did this last year, and your efforts were well repaid by removing a load of sadness from many hearts and causing many disconsolate faces to be lit with a smile. Will you not do so again? Do not spend too much time in considering the matter, but say it is a "fixed fact" that the poor must be cared for, and that you are ready to lead off in the work. We shall look for the programme soon.

The Elections.

The returns thus far indicate the election of Brough, in Ohio, and Curtin, in Pennsylvania, by large majorities. There can be no doubt of this general result.

We have frequently remarked that the election of Vallandigham, would be a national calamity, and while John Brough was by no means our choice, yet if the signal victory, which has been achieved, should be used, in good faith, towards the preservation of our Constitution, the maintenance of the laws, and the restoration of our Union, the conservatives of the nation will be satisfied.

Col. BERRY, the accomplished commander of the Louisville Legion, reached our city on Wednesday, direct from Chattanooga. In the desperate conflicts at Chickamauga, he displayed the same skill and gallantry that was conspicuous in his conduct at Shiloh and Stone river. We are glad to know that he, although in the thickest of the fight, escaped unhurt.

A shipment of one hundred and one bales of East Tennessee cotton was received in Covington on Monday night, by way of the Kentucky Central Railroad, having been brought from Knoxville, Tenn., to Nicholasville, Ky., in Government wagons. The cotton was shipped by, and consigned to, the U. S. authorities.

The construction of a line of telegraph from New Albany to Mount Vernon, Ind., will we are informed, be commenced immediately. The line traverses the Ohio river border, passing through all the principal towns between New Albany and Mt. Vernon.

Synod of Kentucky.

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church, in Kentucky, convened in annual session in the Presbyterian Church in this city, on Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. The attendance at the commencement of the session was not as large as usual, owing, no doubt, in some degree, to the disturbed state of the country, but principally to there being no trains now running upon our railroad, the Government being engaged in widening the gauge. There were sixty Ministers and Elders present upon the call of the roll, all of the Presbyteries in the State being partially represented, except the Presbytery of Paducah, from which no Minister or Elder was present.

The opening sermon was preached by Rev. A. A. Hogue, of Transylvania Presbytery, who was the last Moderator present, (Dr. Yerkes, the last Moderator, being absent on account of illness in his family); the text was 1st Epistle of John, 3d Chapter, 1st Verse, viz:

Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the sons of God! Therefore the world knoweth us not, because it knew him not.

From which a good, plain, practical discourse was preached. After the sermon, the Synod was called to order, opened with prayer, and proceeded to business. Rev. Joel K. Lyle, of West Lexington Presbytery, was elected Moderator, receiving 32 votes, to 23 votes cast for Rev. J. M. Worrall, of the Presbytery of Ebenezer. Rev. James A. Lapsley, of Transylvania Presbytery, was unanimously elected Temporary Clerk.

After fixing the hours of meeting and adjournment for each day of the sessions, Synod adjourned until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

At the time of writing this, nothing of any special interest has transpired in the deliberations of the body. A number of members not present at the opening were in attendance on Thursday, and a pleasant and harmonious session is anticipated. There will be preaching at the Presbyterian Church on each night during the session of Synod, and on Sabbath at 11 o'clock, and at night. We presume, as is usual, the pulpits of the other denominations will be filled by members of Synod, if desired by the members of those Churches.

Gen. Meade has issued an order to the Army of the Potomac, calling attention to the 220th paragraph of the Army Regulations, which strictly prohibits "deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise or censure or any word of approbation toward their superiors, or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, or hand bill." Gen. Meade says this regulation has hitherto, to a certain extent, been practically disregarded in the army, but recent occasions make it necessary to insist upon a rigid observance of its requirements, and, that there may be no misunderstanding upon the subject, it is declared by him that meetings or combinations, expressing their regard for their superiors or others in the military service, in the way of presentations, or their disapproval of the acts of their superiors or others in the military service, by resolutions, will be considered as violations of the regulations, and noticed accordingly. The "recent occasions" which "render it necessary to insist upon a rigid observance of its requirements" are doubtless the arrangements among the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac to honor their old leader, General Geo. B. McClellan. Gen. M. may be right in the enforcement of this regulation, but thousands throughout the land, who honor the skill, character, and moral heroism of McClellan, will think that it would have been in better taste if General Meade had come to this conclusion before he was, in the presence of the army, and with a flourish of trumpets by the enemies of McClellan, made the subject of one of the most distinguished demonstrations on the part of his subordinates in command. We refer to the presentation of a sword to him, by his old corps, through General Crawford, on which occasion some of the most prominent officials and politicians attended, and others sent letters. This will be the feeling of a large number. But we are inclined to the hope and belief that Gen. Meade's deservedly high character as a soldier and gentleman may save him from the imputation of improper motives.

The train which leaves Covington in the afternoon, on the Kentucky Central Railroad, will hereafter proceed no further than Lexington. The morning train will run through to Nicholasville, as usual.

Gen. Wilcox, formerly in command of the Department of Indiana, is now in command of the post at Cumberland Gap.

Logansport, Ind., was lighted with gas, for the first time, on Thursday evening last.

Capt. Israel Snow, the oldest citizen and the oldest Mason of Bangor, Maine, was recently buried there with Masonic honors.

Major-General Wool has served in the regular army for 51 years, and has had only thirty days leave of absence—an example of fidelity well worth following.

Samuel Sowden, the oldest newspaper carrier in Columbus, Ohio, died on the 29th of September, aged seventy-six years.

About seven thousand men have been returned to their regiments from the dismounted cavalry camp. About twenty-five hundred remain.

LATEST NEWS.

[To the Associated Press.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 12, 1863.
The trains have all come in safely and in excellent order. Kilpatrick and Buford also arrived at the river, and are in line of battle. Our forces are now in position to contest the further advance of the enemy, who appear in force south of the river. I do not think a general engagement will take place to-day.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
The military situation to-day shows that the rebels have abandoned their apparent purpose of flanking Meade, and withdrawn toward the Rapid Ann. It therefore looks as though their late movement is some cover to military demonstrations on their part elsewhere. All quiet in front to-day.

The change of position made by our army was effected without the slightest confusion. The amount of stores destroyed or left behind would not make a car load altogether. The loss in General Gregg's division of cavalry is said to be severe. The 13th and 14th Pennsylvania and 10th New York suffered most.

On Sunday night our forces crossed the Rappahannock, and on Monday morning two corps reoccupied and drove the enemy to Brandy Station with severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

On the rebel side they received an order to fall back, which they did in good order. Gen. Buford with his cavalry on the left, Kilpatrick in the center, and Gregg, on the right, Gregg and Buford succeeded in holding the enemy in check on right and left until nine o'clock, when, acting under order, they fell back on main body, the supposed move having been effected.

[From the Boston Traveler, October 10.]

A SOUTHERNER COMPELLED TO DISGUISE.—A week or two since a Southerner arrived in this city, bringing with him a very large sum in cash, stated at upward of twenty-five thousand dollars, which he probably intended to invest in Northern securities for future benefit, preferring the substantial stocks of the hated "Yankees" to the rather shaky financial institutions of his beloved but at present rather dilapidated Confederacy. By chance a merchant of this city ascertained that this stranger had been in times previous to the rebellion a customer of his house, and was still a debtor to the extent of several thousand dollars, which he had either forgotten or designedly neglected to pay. The place of deposit of the debtor's valuables was also ascertained, and, armed with the proper legal authority placed in the hands of an officer of the law, he proceeded to make a levy upon the same to the extent of his demand, with interest, after which the balance was returned to the stranger, who, perhaps from fear that other creditors might further deplete his coveted hoard, disappeared from view and has not been seen, though several persons have been making affectionate inquiries in regard to his whereabouts.

CONFLAGRATION AT CAMP DENNISON.—SEVEN GOVERNMENT BARRACKS DESTROYED.—A SOLDIER BURNED TO DEATH.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night, a fire broke out in Barracks No. 12, at Camp Dennison, and almost immediately the flames had gained entire possession of the building, and spread to the adjoining barracks numbered 11 and 13. Every effort was made to extinguish the fire, but unsuccessfully, so to order to prevent the flames from spreading further, the two barracks adjoining on either side were torn down with the utmost dispatch, and by this means the rest of the buildings were saved. Among the smoking ruins were found yesterday morning the charred remains of a soldier, who had been burned to death in the conflagration. He was a private in Co. E, 9th O. V. C., and came originally from Cumberland county, Virginia. There is reason to believe that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as the flames seemed to break out simultaneously all over the building, while Gen. Bragg and staff, and most of the men were away, attending a Union meeting in Milford. But the matter is at present under the investigation of Dr. M. F. Carey, who, we doubt not, will succeed in unravelling the mystery. A later report states that another soldier was also burned to death, but whether correct or otherwise we are not able to say.—*Cin. Gazette.*

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation has just been concluded between the united kingdoms of Sweden and Norway and the Republic of Liberia.

The President has approved the finding of the military commission, sentencing John Nichols, a citizen of Missouri, to be hung for taking up arms as a guerrilla.

Over five hundred white laborers have gone from Newark, New Jersey, to the Department of the South, where they receive thirty dollars a month and regular army rations.

Admiral Farragut attended a Union meeting in New York the other day, which was eloquently addressed by General JOHN COCHRANE. The Admiral was called out and said:

"I must leave politics to you, fellow citizens; I meddle not with them in the way of speeches; but I sympathize most sincerely in all the sentiments expressed by those who have spoken here this evening. [Applause] I will endeavor to do my duty on the sea while you do yours on the land."

QUESTION OF HISTORY.—The *London Saturday Review* remarks, in its contemptuous way that "people of the United States have hitherto scarcely had a history." Granting that the *Review* is right, it must at least admit that we have made, nevertheless, in 1777 and 1812, some contributions to the history of England which it does not find much pleasure in remembering.—*N. Y. Post.*

AMONG THE GRASSES.—A darky preacher arose to announce his text as follows: "In the first pistol of Clover, and two hundred and ninety-four worse." "Hold up, Doctor, shouted one of his hearers; 'you have got on de wrong hook, you mean de pistol of Timothy, I s'pose.' The preacher hesitated a moment with a very profound look, and—"Well, I must cave in dis time; though I knowed dat de text was somewhere among de grasses."

The Vienna Presse warns Napoleon against the indignation of the United States, and says that Maximilian will not accept the Mexican crown unless his occupation is guaranteed by the three great powers, and sanctioned by the free vote of all the Mexican municipalities.

The Mayor of Baltimore has vetoed the resolutions passed recently by both branches of the Municipal Councils, providing for submitting to a vote of the people the question of allowing the city passenger railway cars to be run on Sundays. He says he is opposed to the object on religious and moral grounds, and cannot sanction a resolution referring the matter to the judgement of the people.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, Oct. 13, 1863.

CIRCULAR.
It is the purpose of the Governor to stop receiving forces for State defense, under the call for 20,000, so soon as the number raised reaches 10,000—that number, in connection with the organization of the entire militia, being deemed amply sufficient for any emergency. But a short time will elapse before this number will be raised. For troops under this call, no bounty is offered, save the inestimable privilege of defending their own homes.

The remaining 10,000 under this call will be given up for the general service in the field, wherever the military authorities of the Federal Government may wish to employ them. They will be raised either by volunteering or conscription. Those who volunteer in any old regiment will receive a bounty of \$300. Those who volunteer in a new three years regiment will receive a bounty of \$100; those who wait to be conscripted will receive no bounty.

The entire Enrolled Militia of the State will be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, and offered so as to be in a condition at any time to be called out by the Governor, and at least one company of each regimental district will be drafted for active militia, unless such companies are formed by voluntary association within the time fixed by General Orders, No. 3, from these Head-Quarters.

With a view to facilitate the organization of the entire militia force of Kentucky, a Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel will be commissioned in each county to superintend the regimental organizations.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Kentucky,
Oct. 13, 1863-5t.

HEAD-QUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, October 9th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.
The State of Kentucky is infested in many quarters with armed guerrillas, outlaws at once to their country and humanity. Every day brings tidings of the enormities they commit, of murders of innocent citizens and disabled soldiers, of robberies of banks, sackings of towns and wholesale destruction of property, yet the citizens of this Commonwealth, disregarding the exhortations of the military authorities, and unmoved by the destruction of the lives and property of their neighbors, view, with apathetic indifference, the occurrence of these horrors, accumulating every day.

It is therefore proclaimed and ordered, that, unless at least one Volunteer Company is organized under the provisions of the State Guard Law, as directed by General Order, No. 1, from these Head-Quarters, and reported to this department within fifteen days from each county in the State, a draft will be immediately enforced. The State shall be free from its murderous foes, even though every arm be required to aid in their destruction.

Some friend to his country in each county will materially assist the execution of this order, by sending at once, to these Head-Quarters, names of gentlemen who will act as Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel under the State Guard Law, and commissions will at once issue for them.

By order of the Governor:
JOHN BOYLE,
Adjutant General of Ky.,
Oct. 9, 1863-2v.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. RUSSELL HAWKINS as a candidate for Clerk of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT BLAIN, of Lincoln county, as a candidate for Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives at the next session of the Legislature. Sept. 1-te.

We are authorized to announce WM. C. IRELAND, of Greenup county, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate, at the next session of the Legislature. August 28, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce DR. J. L. SMEDLEY as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 19th, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce URBAN E. KENNEDY Esq., of Todd county as a candidate, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives at the ensuing session of the General Assembly. August 24th, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce THEODORE KOHLHASS, of Winchester, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

Refer to members of the Senate and House of Representatives and State officers from 1839 to 1863. August 12 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JAMES B. LYNE, of Henderson, as a candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the next session of the Legislature.

Refer to any member of the Legislatures of 1857-8, 59-60 and '61-2. August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce ABRAHAM GILBERT, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the Senate at the next session of the Legislature. August 14, 1863-te.

We are authorized to announce JOHN A. CHITTENDEN, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Door-keeper of the House of Representatives of the next Legislature. August 17, 1863-te.

We have been requested to announce JOHN D. POLLARD a Candidate for re-election as Doorkeeper of the Senate. Aug. 19, 1863-te.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE SHELBY county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 7th of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself ANTHONY. Said man is about 5 feet 11 inches high, copper complexion. Says he belongs to Peter Heley, of Adams county, Mississippi. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. H. BURNETT, J. S. C.
Oct. 16, 1863-1m.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

B. B. SAYRE'S SCHOOL
WILL BE OPENED IN SOUTH FRANKFORT, KY., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH INST.
Tuition, per school year, \$75.
Fifty dollars in advance will be required, in consequence of heavy expenditures incurred by the teacher in a late purchase for educational purposes, and in order to meet the current expenses of his family.
Sept. 4, 1863-tf.

Colonization Notice.
The Liberia packet ship will sail, from Baltimore to Liberia, on the 1st of November, 1863. Those free colored persons in Kentucky, who design going to Liberia at that time, and those servants set free to go there, the executors will give notice to Rev. A. M. Cowan, Frankfort Ky. The emigrants from Kentucky will leave Lexington, Ky., on the 27th October, 1863, to be in Baltimore in time.
Papers published in Kentucky will please publish this notice.

LARGE PUBLIC SALE.
ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863, (if not previously sold, I will expose for sale, to the highest bidder, MY FARM, situated near the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike, five and a half miles from the former, and eight and a half from the latter, to-wit:
CONTAINING ABOUT 350 ACRES.
About 130 acres in heavy timber, well set in blue grass; the balance in cultivation; about 40 acres sown in white wheat. It has on it a BRICK HOUSE with eight rooms, besides kitchen and store room adjoining; two large barns, one at each end of the house; carriage and buggy houses; fine barn; good spring house with room above; ice house that never fails to keep; stables; corn cribs; hemp house, &c.; the negro houses are brick. There is also a large peach, and a young apple orchard both in fine bearing order. The farm is splendidly watered with pond, pool, and never-failing springs; it is in the very highest state of cultivation and is admirably adapted as a stock farm; the fencing is in fine order and most of the gates are new.
At the same time, I offer for public sale the STOCK AND CROPS on said farm. The Stock consists of good WORK HORSES, MARES, and COLTS; STOCK CATTLE; MILCH COWS; WORK OXEN; HOGS, and 70 GOOD SHEEP. The Crops consist of CORN, OATS, HAY, RYE, and WHEAT. Also, FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS OF SALE.—The land will be sold as follows: one-third down, balance in twelve and eighteen months, with interest from date of sale; a lien will be retained on the land until all the purchase money is paid.
The stock, crop, &c., will be sold on a credit of three months, for all sums over \$10; that sum and under cash in hand. Notes with approved security, negotiable and payable to the Bank at Frankfort, Ky., must be given before the property is removed.

The farm will positively be offered first of all for sale.

Possession given Christmas if desired, but would prefer waiting until 1st of March, 1864.
RICHARD CRUTCHER.

Oct. 16, 1863-tf.
*Louisville Journal and Observer & Reporter copy till day and send bill to this office for collection.

English and Classical School.

REV. R. S. HITCHCOCK, in accordance with a notice already given, proposes to open an ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL, for boys, ON MONDAY THE 19TH INST.
Tuition, per school year, \$50 00, one half in advance.
Persons desirous of sending their boys will please apply at the Capital Hotel.
We have permission to refer to Rev. D. Stevenson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; Col. James H. Garrard, Treasurer of the State of Ky.; J. B. Temple, Cashier of the Farmers Bank; J. M. Mills, M. D.; Rev. J. S. Hays, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church.
Oct. 12, 1863-tf.

Notice.

TAKEN up as a stray by John C. Frazier, of Franklin county, living on the Georgetown and Frankfort turnpike, ten miles from the former, and seven miles from the latter place, TWO HORSES, one a DARK BAY, six years old next spring, shod all round, with small white spot on each side of his withers, supposed to be saddle marks, no other marks perceptible; also one LIGHT SOREL HORSE, five years old, shod all round, left eye out, and has some white hairs on his back, supposed to be caused by the saddle. The bay horse is sixteen hands high, the sorrel horse about fifteen hands high, and appraised to one hundred and seventy-five dollars. Given under my hand, this 12th of October, 1863.
H. C. GREENUP, J. P. F. C.
October 14, 1863-1m-w.

CIRCULAR.

OUR Stages will run during the suspension of the Railroad as follows:
A four horse Coach will leave Frankfort MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Louisville.
A Bus will leave same point TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, for Louisville. These conveyances will leave each morning at 7 o'clock.
Through Fare.....\$4 50
To Shelbyville.....2 00
Passengers going through to have the preference as to seats. Stage Office at Capital Hotel.
BECKLEY, NEEL & SHACKELFORD.
Oct. 9, 1863-tf.

COOK WANTED.

I WISH to hire a good COOK, WASHER, and IRONER, for which a liberal price will be paid.
Apply to
A. G. HODGES.
Oct. 9, 1863.

Medical Notice.

I HAVE associated Doctor Wm. H. GARDNER with me in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.
RUFUS RODMAN.
Frankfort, August 12, 1863-3m.

HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

I OFFER for sale MY RESIDENCE on Main Street, in Frankfort. It is a large and convenient brick house. Terms liberal.
A. G. CAMMACK.
October 7th, 1863-tf.

United States Five-Twenties Loan.

I WILL furnish United States 5 per cent. bonds in sums ranging from fifty to five thousand dollars at par.
Apply to me at Farmers Bank.
J. B. TEMPLE.
Frankfort, Aug. 18, 1863-tf.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

IS CONDUCTED by an able and complete faculty, and is always open to the reception of visitors or pupils, being in perpetual session. Full particulars sent to any address on receipt of stamp.
Address
THOS. J. BRYANT.
August 12, 1863-3m.

Farm For Sale.
I OFFER for sale MY FARM, in Franklin county, situated between the Frankfort and Versailles turnpike and the Kentucky river, CONTAINING ABOUT 300 ACRES.

150 acres in good timber, the balance cleared and under cultivation, and well watered, the land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Grass, and Tobacco. The improvements are good, consisting of a Dwelling House, and other necessary out buildings, an excellent Still House, with Steam Engine, a Mill and all necessary fixtures for making from 2 to 4 barrels of whiskey per day. There is also a good old orchard and a young orchard of the best selected fruit.

I also have for sale 44 ACRES of first rate grain land on Glenn's creek, in Woodford county, adjoining the Germany Stone Meeting House. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to call on me on the premises. I will give a good bargain.
WILLIAM BRIGHTWELL.
Oct. 7, 1863-wktr1m-w.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILLIAM BROWN and JOHN BROWN were committed to the Clay county jail for the murder of James B. Lytle an officer while in the discharge of his duties as such, have fled from justice, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of each of the said Wm. Brown and John Brown, and their delivery to the jailer of Clay county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of September, A. D. 1863, and in the 724 year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAMES R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTIONS.

William Brown is about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, Auburn hair, red complexion, weighs about 144 pounds, quick spoken, slips in speech, sits to the left-handed, and has a scar on his left thigh. John Brown is about 21 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 140 or 150 pounds, light hair, eyes of greyish cast, swarthy complexion, stern and down countenance, one bone of his right arm has been broken. Wm. and John Brown are brothers.

Sept. 26, 1863-wktr3m.

KENTUCKY VETERAN CAVALRY.

THE undersigned has been authorized, by the Governor of Kentucky, to raise a regiment of Veteran Cavalry under General Orders, Nos. 191 and 216, from the War Department.

The regiment will be composed of men who have served nine months or more and who have been honorably discharged.

To such men as may enlist in this regiment a bounty of four hundred and two dollars will be paid as follows:

1. Each recruit upon being mustered into service, shall be paid one month's pay in advance.....	\$13 00
First installment of bounty.....	25 00
Premium.....	2 00
Total payment on muster.....	40 00
2. At the first regular pay day, or two months after muster, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	\$50 00
3. At the first regular pay day after six months' service, he shall be paid an additional installment of bounty.....	50 00
4. At the first regular pay day after the end of the first year's service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
5. At the first regular pay day after eight months' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
6. At the first regular pay day after two years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
7. At the first regular pay day after two and a half years' service, an additional installment of bounty will be paid.....	50 00
8. At the expiration of three years' service the remainder of the bounty will be paid.....	75 00

IV. If the government shall not require these troops for the full period of three years, and they shall be mustered honorably out of service before the expiration of their term of enlistment, they shall receive, upon being mustered out, the whole amount of bounty remaining unpaid, the same as if the full term had been served. The legal heirs of volunteers who die in service shall be entitled to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

The term of service is three years or the war. This is the only regiment of Veteran Cavalry to be raised in the State, and the only one to receive the whole bounty remaining unpaid at the time of the soldier's death.

The inducements to enter this Regiment are believed to be unequalled by those offered by any other organization.

Communications are requested from such officers for the Regiment, stating the number of recruits they can bring into the Regiment, their term of service and the Regiment with which they have been connected.

Full information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

A furlough of thirty days is guaranteed such men as may re-enlist in this Regiment.

Camps of organization will be designated in due time.

JOHN MASON BROWN,
Major 10th Ky. Cavalry,
Post Office: Frankfort, Kentucky.
Sept. 23, 1863-1m.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is FIFTY HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Par Value.	Market Val.
Real Estate unincumbered, \$87,963 18	
Cash on hand and in Bank, 88,990 92	
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit, 111,968 05	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, \$44,000	39,600 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,500	4,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad, (Convert.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	12,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	27,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. Co., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	27,250 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. Co., (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,500 00
P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mort.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	25,500 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,000 00
Hartford & N. H. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000	41,800 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 30,000	32,400 00
N. J. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,000 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	10,000 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000	3,380 00
Michigan Central R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000	12,100 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	28,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water,) 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	29,250 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 75,000	86,250 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000	42,940 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 26,000	26,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, 1858 & 1859, 6 per cent., annual interest, 60,000	67,200 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	28,500 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 205,000	200,900 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 125,000	135,000 00
United States 5-20s Coupon Bonds 1862, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000	100,000 00
U. S. Treasury Notes, (August,) 7 3-10 per cent., semi-annual interest, 57,500	60,165 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 18,000	10,600 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000	35,650 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000	15,450 00
Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000	22,500 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000	112,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000	26,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest, 70,000	45,600 00
Temporary loan to the State of Connecticut, with accrued interest, 101,530 70	
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip, 1862, 1863, 18,000	15,850 00
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. Co. Stock, 50,000	90,000 00
25 Shares Conn. River R. Co. Stock, 25,000	26,500 00
167 Shares Boston & Albany R. Co. Stock, 10,700	15,515 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000	1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 5,000	5,250 00
50 Shares Stafford Bk's S'tk., Stafford Springs, Conn., 5,000	5,150 00
36 Shares Eagle Bk's S'tk., Providence, R. I., 1,800	1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bk's S'tk., Boston, Mass., 20,000	21,000 00
100 Shares Merchants Bk's S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 10,000	9,000 00
200 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 20,000	16,000 00
400 Shares Farmers and Mechanics Bk's S'tk., Phila. Pa., 20,000	22,800 00
40 Shares Elm Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 14,000	14,700 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 5,000	5,500 00
200 Shares City Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000	21,600 00
100 Shares Charter Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000	9,900 00
275 Shares Exchange Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 13,750	13,750 00
440 Shares Farmers & Mechanics Bank S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 44,000	51,040 00
500 Shares Hartford Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 50,000	71,500 00
100 Shares Merchants & Manufacturers Bk's S'tk., H'd., 10,000	10,500 00
300 Shares Phoenix Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 30,000	32,100 00
250 Shares State Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 25,000	30,500 00
150 Shares Conn. Riv. Bk's S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500	11,250 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 40,000	42,000 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000	30,000 00
800 Shares Butcher's Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	20,000 00
200 Shares Market Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	20,000 00
1200 Shares Merchants Ex. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000	10,000 00
400 Shares Metropolitan Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 40,000	46,000 00
820 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, N. Y. City, 41,000	44,280 00
400 Shares Manhattan Co. Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000	28,000 00

200 Shares Nassau Bk's S'tk., New York City, 20,000

200 Shares North River Bk's S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000

300 Shares Bank of N. Y., Stock, N. Y. City, 30,000

200 Shares Bk's North America S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000

200 Shares Bank of the Republic S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000

400 Shares Ocean Bk's S'tk., New York City, 20,000

400 Shares Peoples Bk's S'tk., New York City, 20,000

500 Shares Union Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 10,000

400 Shares Union Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000

150 Shares N. Y. L. Ins. and Trust Co. S'tk., N. Y. City, 15,000

100 Shares U. S. Trust Co. Stock, N. Y. City, 10,000

Total assets of Company, \$2,952,248 85

LIABILITIES.

The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.

Losses adjusted and due, None.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$5,628 83

Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further proofs, 137,107 12

All claims against the Company are small for printing, &c.

Total liabilities, \$142,735 95

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Hartford City, ss. Thomas A. Alexander, President, and Lucius J. Herdner, Secretary, of the ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, being severally sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds; that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of the said ETNA Insurance Company.

THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President.
LUCIUS J. HERDNER, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County of Hartford, State of Connecticut, this 24 day of July, 1863.

HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky., Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Frankfort, July 2, 1863.

No. 20, Renewal.

This is to certify, that J. M. Mills, as Agent of the ETNA Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. M. Mills, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort for the term of one year, from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.
By C. BAILEY, Assistant.

The following is a list of licensed Agents in Kentucky for the year commencing July 1, 1863:

Jas. W. Armstrong, Augusta, Bracken county.

Wm. Alexander, Brandenburg, Meade.

Philip S. Bach, Lexington, Kenton.

M. L. Broadwell, Louisville, Harrison.

Jas. A. Chappell, Carlisle, Nicholas.

Alex. H. Lathrop, Carrollton, Carroll.

David R. Murray, Cloverport, Breckinridge county.

Alex. S. McGorty, Danville, Boyle.

Stephen M. Miller, Elizabethtown, Hardin.

Fred. H. Skinner, Edinburg, Lyon.

John M. Mills, Frankfort, Franklin.

Sam'l Stockwell, Flemingsburg, Fleming.

Nash Spears, Jr., Georgetown, Scott.

Phil H. Hillyer, Henderson, Henderson.

H. A. Phelps, Louisville, Christian.

Stephen Powers, Hawesville, Hancock.

James A. Curry, Harrodsburg, Mercer.

Jas. W. Cochran, Lexington, Fayette.

Abner G. Daniel, Jr., Lancaster, Garrard.

Fred. B. Merimee, Lebanon, Marion.

Wm. Prador, Louisville, Jefferson.

Joseph Broderick, Mayfield, Mason.

Wm. Hoffman, Mt. Sterling, Montgomery.

Chas. T. Chilton, New Castle, Henry.

John A. Willis, Nicholasville, Jessamine.

Wm. B. Eusey, Springfield, Woodford.

Chas. P. Buchanan, Newport, Campbell.

John O'Brien, Owensboro, Davies.

Wm. W. Massie, Paris, Bourbon.

John Marshall, Paducah, McCracken.

Isaac D. Smith, Richmond, Madison.

Wm. B. Casey, Springfield, Washington.

Thos. M. Davis, Smithland, Livingston.

James L. Caldwell, Shelbyville, Shelby.

Henry T. Harris, Stanford, Lincoln.

Dan'l M. Rowmar, Versailles, Woodford.

H. J. Abbott, Waraw, Gallatin.

July 20-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under the name of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

I, therefore, I THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the jailer of Kenton county, within one year from this date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINE, Secretary of State.
Sept. 2, 1863-w&tw3m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 2d of September, 1863, a negro boy calling himself ADAM. He is about 10 or 12 years of age, 4 feet 2 inches high, black color. Says he belongs to Nat. Porter of Henry county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

MRS. MARY WILLIS TODD'S SCHOOL will commence, Monday, the 7th day of September, 1863, in the basement of the Presbyterian Church.

TERMS—Per Session of five months, \$10.
July 22, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, each, for the apprehension of the said Charles Rodgers and John W. Buckman, and their delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 1st day of June, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON,
Governor.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 Reward.

I WILL give the above reward, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor, for the apprehension and delivery to me, of CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN BUCKMAN, who broke jail early on the morning of the 31st May, 1863, or \$100 reward for either. They were tried the present term of the Court, and convicted of robbery; Charles Rodgers for seven years and ten months, and John W. Buckman, for four years.

CHARLES RODGERS, is about 5 feet 10 inches high; 22 years of age; dark complexion; dark brown hair; hazel eyes, and weighs near 150 pounds; tolerably slim built; has recently had small pox, but is slightly pitted, but shows plainly, especially about the nose; keen, shrewd and rather good looking; features rather thin, innocent-chewer of tobacco; has beard, if well grown out, would be black. Had on when he left, a light mixed cassimere coat, light pants, gray check shirt, black necktie, and a pair of light short, has a habit of putting his hand to his forehead and throwing his head down.

JOHN W. BUCKMAN, is about 5 feet 11 inches high; 23 years of age; weighs near 145 pounds; slim built; light complexion; light hair; light blue or grey eyes; long features; shows his teeth when in conversation, his upper teeth are large and long; has a pale look from long confinement in prison; has a good suit of hair, but scarcely any beard, if any it is light sandy. Wore, when he left, dark cassimere coat, light pants, grey shirt, low crown black hat, waist coat, grey shirt, low crown black hat, waist coat.

W. K. THOMAS,
Jailer of Jefferson County.
Louisville, Ky., June 3, 1863-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 26th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON,
Governor.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair; and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers; and mustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

B. M. BURDETT.
December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$200 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN J. BELL, did kill and murder Mike Shawlin, in the county of Simpson, has since made his escape and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, JAS. F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John J. Bell, and his delivery to the jailer of Simpson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of July, A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

J. F. ROBINSON,
Governor.

By the Governor:
D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Said Bell is about twenty-nine years of age, spare made, light hair, about five feet eleven inches high, inclined to be stoop shouldered, appearance of being dissipated, very quiet, and never talks unless spoken to, and his eyes appear defective.

July 15, 1863-w&tw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that JOHN W. SWAIN, under the name of Peter Finley, has made his escape from the Covington jail of said county, and is now going at large;

I, therefore, I THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John W. Swain, and his delivery to the jailer of Kenton county, within one year from this date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 2d day of Sept., A. D. 1863, and in the 72d year of the Commonwealth.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINE, Secretary of State.
Sept. 2, 1863-w&tw3m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Livingston county, as a runaway slave, on the 1st of September, 1863, a negro man calling himself BLEWFOOD. He is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 130 pounds. Says he belongs to Dr. Fletcher, of Henderson county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 16, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE PAYETTE county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 9th of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself GREEN. He is about 20 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 155 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
July 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE PAYETTE county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 6th day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself DAN. He is about 18 years of age, black color, 6 feet high, weighs 165 pounds. Says he belongs to some man in Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
July 21, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE MONROE county jail, on the 3d day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself SAM. He is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighing about 140 pounds, of a dark copper color, shows his teeth very plainly when he talks. Says he belongs to W. D. Clouty, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C.
July 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE LIVINGSTON county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. Says he belongs to George Elliott, of Montgomery county, Tennessee. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 140 pounds, has a scar on his right cheek.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. LEEPER, J. L. C.
Sept. 9, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Payette county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself WILLIAM CROUCH. Says he is the property of William Crouch, of Bourbon county, Kentucky. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, and will weigh about 140 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
Sept. 7, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Warren county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JIM. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, 20 years old, will weigh about 150 pounds, black. Says he belongs to Jas. Strong, of Giles county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.
July 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN county jail, on the 5th day of July, 1863, a negro man named GEORGE. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, bright copper color, a scar adjoining his left ear, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he belongs to Augustus Stanley, near Nashville, Tenn.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.
July 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE PAYETTE county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 5th day of August, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM or LEWIS. Says he belongs to James Johnson, of Kentucky. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, yellow color, about 20 years of age, and weighs about 140 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.
August 10, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 8th day of July, 1863, a negro man calling himself BILL. He is about 30 years of age, weighs 170 pounds, light copper color, 5 feet 11 inches high. Says he belongs to Joseph Kenney, of Scott county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
July 27, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE CLAY county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ISHMAEL. He is about 27 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to A. Fullerton, of Lee county, Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

SAM'L BURGESS, J. C. C.
Sept. 14, 1863-1m.

THE NINTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on Monday, September 7, 1863, and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

L. WEITZEL, J. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.

They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hotel, and their shop is on the Postoffice.

August 3, 1863-1f.

MARTIN FAHY, CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

HAVING rented the Carpenter's Shop of the late firm of Geo. W. & Hiram Berry, the undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that he is prepared to contract for all kinds of work in his line, or to contract for new buildings, or the repair of houses, &c. His terms will be reasonable, and work done with as much dispatch as by any one else. To those wishing to make contracts for work he would say that he will conform to any style of architecture that may suit the tastes of his patrons. Custom solicited and entire satisfaction promised. Call and see him before you contract with others. He may be found at the residence of E. Burns, on Broadway street, or at his shop. Orders left with Mr. Burns, in his absence, will be attended to.

Frankfort, July 24, 1863-6m.

H. SAMUEL, CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT.

Rooms under Commonwealth Office, If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved or your Head Shampooed, go to H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, &c. Mounted or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Breckinridge county, as a runaway slave, on the 9th inst., a negro boy calling himself BILL SMITH. Says he belongs to one Ray Gabbert, of Hancock county, Ky. He is about 20 or 21 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, slender make, and will weigh about 120 pounds. He was arrested in Breckinridge county, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

JOHN C. SMITH, J. B. C.
August 26th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE MADISON county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 29th day of July, 1863, a negro boy calling himself HENRY. He is about 16 years of age, weighs about 120 pounds, very bright mulatto. Says he belongs to James Williams, of the State of Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

THOMAS FRANCIS, J. M. C.
August 11, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Kenton county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of July, 1863, a negro man who calls himself MERRIT. Says he is the property of Doctor Thomas Foster, of Jessamine county. He is about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, dark copper color, and weighs about 160 pounds, lame in left knee from white swelling as he says.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

A. H. HEROD, J. K. C.
August 10, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Clay county, as a runaway slave, on the 27th day of July, 1863, a negro girl calling herself AMANDA ADILADE. Says she belongs to Dr. Albert Goodlow, of Davidson county, Tenn. She is about 11 years of age, mulatto color, about 5 feet high, and will weigh about 130 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.
August 10, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Clay county, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JAMES. He is about 23 years of age, black color. Says he belongs to Wm. Creed, of Hawkins county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he